



NO FEAR IN ENGLAND.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION NOW SAID TO BE WELL IN HAND.

NEWS OF FORWARD MOVEMENT EXPECTED SOON—THE PREMIER DEFINES HIS STATEMENTS—CHANGE AT END OF WAR PROBABLE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 15, 6 a. m.—This morning's papers record few substantial facts as to the progress of the South African campaign, but "The Mail" learns on inquiry in well informed quarters that the military authorities are in touch with the force at Ladysmith and have no special ground for anxiety.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India, in the course of a speech last night said that he hoped that in a few days there would be news of an active forward movement to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

Lord Salisbury has departed from his usual custom, and has taken the nation into his confidence in a letter which is published in to-day's papers. The Prime Minister calls attention to the exact text of his speech at the Guildhall, and complains of its misquotation by Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, who under the Liberal Administration formerly represented the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury points out that his words at the dinner were:

We seek no gold fields, we seek no territory. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow subjects and for the Empire. I will not ask by what means these results are to be obtained. The hour for asking that has not yet come.

From this statement it may be concluded once for all that after the war everything will be allowed to go on as before.

WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST.

RUSSIA APPARENTLY PREPARING TO ATTACK HERAT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 15 (1 a. m.)—The inactivity prevailing at the Boer camps and the lull in military operations on the British side encourage the London leader writers to look around and find out whether anything is happening.

Outside of South Africa they see a cloud as large as a man's hand in Kush, where the Russian troops are massed apparently for a sudden attack upon Herat. There is strong evidence that Russia is preparing either for a fresh advance upon Herat or for a stroke of some kind by which a free exit into the Indian Ocean can be secured. Some leader writers console themselves with the reflection that Russia will not bring on a campaign in Central Asia or Persia when Japan is menacing her with war in Corea, and when also Germany is on the friendliest possible relations with England.

There is, however, no positive evidence that Japan is preparing for war, and the attitude of the German Emperor toward England is puzzling, which has apparently been taking too much for granted. The Kaiser is coming to England, but he has made it clear that he does not wish to have too much made of his visit, which is a private affair rather than an international event.

HOSTILE FRENCH CRITICS.

French critics, enraged by the British cruisers' action in policing Delagoa Bay and stopping the Cordoba, and also by rumors that the Queen will go to San Remo in preference to Nice when she visits the Riviera, are already exulting over the German Emperor's coolness in declining municipal honors at Portsmouth and at London. These matters would attract little attention if there were more stirring news from South Africa.

The silence maintained respecting Ladysmith has caused some surprise, but little serious comment. I can state positively that there is no anxiety among the authorities of the War Office over the position of Sir George Stewart White's forces, but that a confident belief exists that the bombardment is ineffective and intermittent, and that the garrison has nothing to do except to remain quiet within the lines of defence until the relief column is ready to advance. Some military writers suggest that General White's position may be regarded more seriously at Cape Town than it is in London, since Sir Redvers Buller is not adhering rigidly to his original scheme of organization, but is sending battalions to Durban which are outside of the First Division. They assume that it was his intention to dispatch only ten thousand men to the relief of Ladysmith, whereas some of the best experts have held that he will not take any risks, but would have twenty thousand men in the column, including the four thousand troops and marines in Lower Natal, when the reinforcements began to arrive. He can certainly be depended upon to send forward the first cavalry that arrives, without regard to red tape or scheme of organization on paper.

CRITICISM OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The transports are belated, but reinforcements are steadily massing both at Cape Town and at Durban. The Admiralty is subjected to considerable criticism for not hiring the fast liners which it has been reserving year after year at a high cost, and its tardy action in engaging the Majestic as a transport is a confession that these strictures were well founded.

The appointment of Sir Charles Warren, a general experienced in South African warfare, to command the new division is heartily approved on all sides.

The dispatches stating that Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary of the Transvaal, had threatened to shoot six British officers if the alleged Boer spy Nathan Marks were not released are inflexible, although they are stated by two news agencies to be officially confirmed. The two versions of the affair do not agree in details, but Marks was evidently arrested on the suspicion of entering Ladysmith for the purpose of giving information to the enemy. It is not considered probable by officials here that President Kruger will carry out his threat and invite reprisals by General White. The customs of war are applied with great difficulty to the present campaign, where the Boers do not have a uniform but dress precisely as their sympathizers, who are found lurking about the British camps. The British have dealt very leniently with suspected camp followers, and have not followed the rigorous example of the Prussians

A TRAIN EVERY HOUR

From Grand Central Station along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central.—Adv.

Cure the Colds that come in a week with

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Continued on fourth page.

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A DIRECT LINE TO ST. LOUIS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, through Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus and Indianapolis. Through trains, fast schedule, picturesque scenery. Leave New York West 24 Street Station 9 a. m.; arrive St. Louis 1:45 p. m. next day, via "Pennsylvania Limited." No extra fare.—Adv.

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

CAPTAIN MCCLUSKY THINKS HE HAS MADE IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

FIVE MEN ALLEGED TO HAVE VICTIMIZED BANKS AND HOTELS WITH BAD CHECKS—ONE AN EX-STATE SENATOR.

There were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre-st. court yesterday morning four prisoners about whom the police of almost every large American city many of the leading business houses, banks and trust companies will read with great interest. They are to be tried here and elsewhere for various kinds of swindling games that have netted them, it is alleged, many thousands of dollars.

The alleged head of the gang is Alonzo J. Whiteman, thirty-nine years old, of Danville, N. Y. He is a graduate of Columbia University, a former State Senator in Minnesota; once a candidate for Congress and once well to do. His mother lives in Danville, N. Y. The other prisoners are Frank Edmunds, forty years old, a clerk, unmarried, of No. 500 Columbus-ave.; John Thompson, alias William Hartley, alias P. Lawton, alias Dr. George W. Johnston, thirty-one years old, clerk, address refused, and Robert J. Knox, forty-two years old, a lawyer, of No. 128 West Thirty-third-st.

There is under arrest at Pittsburg a fifth member of the same gang, Charles E. Stewart, alias Charles Ward, seventy-two years old, who was arrested there Monday. All the men have served several terms in prison except Knox and Whiteman. Nothing is known of Knox except that he was found with the others.

Whiteman has been under arrest in several places, and tried for various crimes, but always managed to get acquitted, except once. The police of several of the larger cities, Captain McClusky and Pinkerton's Detective Agency have been watching the gang for several months, but it was only on Monday that the arrests were made.

Stewart, it is alleged, attempted to swindle a Pittsburg bank and was caught at it. Edmunds, Thompson and Knox came to this city, where they were joined by Whiteman.

ARRESTED ON MONDAY.

They were arrested on Monday night by Detectives Hay, Holland and Frazer. Knox and Whiteman were found in Thirty-third-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves.; Edmunds and Thompson in Thirty-fifth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-ave. They were taken to Police Headquarters and closely guarded. Captain McClusky at first declined to say anything about them. They were hurried to the Centre-st. court and remanded yesterday morning as suspicious persons. Late yesterday afternoon Captain McClusky gave out a statement concerning their alleged crimes.

According to this story by Captain McClusky, Hartley, under the name of Dr. George W. Johnston, called on the real estate firm of John F. James & Son, in Brooklyn, and said he wanted to buy a house. Mr. James, the head of the firm, spent two days showing houses to his prospective customer, and finally one worth \$10,000 was selected. "Dr. Johnson" gave a check for \$500 to bind the transaction. It was drawn on the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. It was worthless. The gang's chief and most successful scheme seemed to be the negotiation of worthless checks and drafts.

"Dr. Johnson" said he would pay \$5,000 down on the house and would carry the remaining \$5,000 in first mortgage. He said he would not like to pay more than 4 per cent. Mr. James expressed a doubt of his ability to get it for less than 4 1/2 per cent, but asked his customer to go with him to the officials of the Central Trust Company in Brooklyn to see what they would do. Mr. James introduced "Dr. Johnson," and this introduction assured his standing with the officials. That introduction subsequently cost the Trust Company several hundred dollars.

The Trust Company declined to make the loan at 4 per cent, and "Dr. Johnson" agreed to their rate. He said he would like to open an account with the Trust Company, inasmuch as he intended to live in Brooklyn. The officials said they would be delighted to do what they could for him. Mr. James had introduced him, and that was sufficient.

"Dr. Johnson" deposited a draft for \$3,000 drawn on the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. The deposit was made on Friday. Knowing the clearing house would be closed on Sunday and his draft unable to get through, he called on the Trust Company on the following day (Saturday), and presenting his check for \$350 secured the money. No questions were asked, as he seemed responsible. He disappeared with the money. Both his draft and the check given to Mr. James were returned as no good.

THE MAJESTIC CHARTERED.

London, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty has chartered the White Star Line steamer Majestic to convey troops to South Africa immediately after she returns from her present trip to New-York.

It was said at the offices of the White Star Line in this city yesterday that no efforts would be made to fill the sailing dates left open by the action of the British Government in taking the Majestic for a troopship.

PARIS PAPERS PROTEST.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The Paris morning papers protest against the stopping of the French steamer Cordoba by the British third-class cruiser Magicienne off Loureco Marques. The "Petit Bleu" says:

This arbitrary act of England requires an apology to the French Government and indemnity to the owners of the Cordoba and to the authorities.

LADYSMITH HOLDING OUT.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 10.—It is officially stated that the long range bombardment of Ladysmith with heavy guns continues daily, but without serious damage.

TREACHERY OF THE BOERS.

London, Nov. 15, 4:30 a. m.—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning except a dispatch from Mafeking, forwarded by a runner, dated October 31, which says that in the afternoon General Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Colonel Baden-Powell, under a flag of truce, to declare that he did not consider that the Geneva Convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross to fly from several buildings at once in the town, and that, in his opinion, the em-

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REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED.

SHARP ENCOUNTER WITH INSURGENTS NEAR SAN FABIAN.

SEVEN KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED ON AMERICAN SIDE—FILIPINO LOSSES HEAVY—SOLDIERS' HARDSHIPS.

Manila, Nov. 14.—The 33d Infantry, in one of the sharpest two hours' engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, on Saturday, lost one officer and six men killed and had one officer and twelve men wounded. The Americans captured twenty-nine Filipinos and one hundred rifles, and found eighty-one insurgent dead lying in the trenches and rice fields. Many more Filipinos doubtless were killed or wounded.

General Wheaton was informed that the enemy was gathering at San Jacinto for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan north, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The 33d Regiment, Colonel Howe commanding, and a detachment of the 15th Infantry, with a Gatling gun, Howland commanding, were sent to disperse them.

The troops encountered the worst road yet found in the island of Luzon. There was a succession of creeks whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist deep in quagmires. A hundred soldiers had to drag the Gatling gun part of the way, the horses being useless.

FILIPINOS OPEN THE FIGHT.

The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a group of houses, in the midst of a cocoanut grove, knee deep in mud. The Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in trees, houses and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the Americans were close to them. When they began firing other Filipinos opened fire from thickets, right and left, further away. The insurgent sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell wore shoulder straps or chevrons.

The 33d never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from the trees like squirrels, and the Americans rushed the trench, leveling four dead insurgents there. The regiment then deployed under fire, with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the centre, Major Cronje's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly, keeping up a constant fire. The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them remaining behind until the Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about one hundred and fifty Filipinos into the hills. Marsh's battalion, entering the town first, captured a big battleflag which was flying over a convent.

A RETREAT ON DAGUPAN.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The outposts killed five Filipinos during the night. The body of the Filipino lieutenant colonel commanding was found among the killed.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCE.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated by the death of her husband, and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the South of France, and was preparing to start when the dispatch announcing Major Logan's death was received. The body will be brought home on the transport Sikh.

FILIPINO CAPITAL CHANGED.

General Otis has learned that Aguinaldo recently issued a proclamation transferring the capital to Bayombong, giving as a reason for the step the unsanitary condition of Tarlac. It is supposed that the leaders of the insurrection who are not already at Bayombong are retreating to that place, though when they left Tarlac, whether they are travelling with the troops or how, and whether the leaders or the troops have got beyond General Lawton's line are all unknown. It is hoped, however, that General Wheaton has effected a junction with General Young, forming a cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro. General Lawton has six thousand men and General Wheaton twenty-seven hundred, a small force to control so many miles, but it commands the main roads by which the insurgents must move to the north.

NATIVES WELCOME THE ARMY.

A majority of the natives welcome the army enthusiastically, but some who have been deluded by stories of American cruelties hide in the swamps. Women who are unable to flee fall upon their knees, holding up crucifixes and begging to be spared. When the news spreads that the Americans intend to remain and establish order the population flock to their homes, bringing with them their cattle and household goods.

GOOD TRACK, GOOD TRAINS, GOOD TIME.

In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest.—Adv.

THE CHARLESTON WRECK.

DETAILS OF THE STRANDING OF THE CRUISER.

CREW ESCAPES AFTER HARDSHIPS—LIEUTENANT McDONALD'S BRAVERY.

Manila, Nov. 14.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States cruiser Charleston show that she struck an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguan Island. Her stern was almost submerged, and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on, and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stuck in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing, with two Colts, 134 rifles and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEADING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

PICKED UP BY A TRANSPORT.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore for two days on account of the high seas, being most of the time in a soaking rain. Finally, flying a flag union down, clad in his underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battleship Oregon.

ADMIRAL WATSON'S REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Admiral Watson sent to the Navy Department the following official report of the wreck of the cruiser Charleston:

Manila, November 13. Charleston wrecked, uncharted coral reef, three miles north-west of Guinapack Rocks, north coast. Lurch, 5:30 morning of November 2. Everybody safely landed Kamiguan Island, armed with rifles and two Colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf (in) sailing launch. When he left to opportunity for examination of wreck. Northeast monsoon; heavy sea prevailing. Reports ship struck easily; then thumped violently. Firepower compartment flooded, first watertight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft, water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days' provisions, one-half rations landed. Helmsman dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kamiguan, due to-day.

REASON FOR DELAY OF NEWS.

There is a discrepancy in the date of the wreck of the Charleston as given in Admiral Watson's message and in the press dispatches. It is probable that November 7 is correct, and that Admiral Watson's dispatch was confused in transmission.

CHANCE OF SAVING VESSEL.

A careful reading of the dispatch from Admiral Watson convinces the officials that there is a fair chance of saving the Charleston. They say that the name of the ship is painted about three or four feet below the rail. This is an indication that the main deck is above water, which would make the work of pumping out the hull much easier.

WATSON.

Another dispatch from Admiral Watson added that he had sent dispatches to Hong Kong regarding salvage on the Charleston.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM OTIS.

Manila, November 14. Escaped Spanish prisoners at San Fabian report seeing Gilmore November 11 in Tarlac, with five men, all well. He crossed mountain from Bar in May, with thirteen men. Location of their eight unknown.

WATSON.

Manila, November 14. Rain continues; typhoon prevailing, nearly four inches this month in Manila; more central in Luzon. General Lawton has passed beyond telegraphic communication; nothing from him since yesterday. Wheaton reports engagement November 11 short distance from San Fabian; battalion 33d under march attacked and defeated four hundred enemy, intrinsically, had two men wounded; enemy left fourteen dead on field and forty-one rifles. Wheaton about to attack San Jacinto; result not learned. Hughes, Panay, operating near Iloilo, Cordova, Masuan, Cabatuan; enemy, make no stand.

LONDON HEARS OF A BATTLE.

London, Nov. 14.—Dispatches from Manila say that seven Americans were killed and fifteen wounded in General Wheaton's daybreak attack this morning on the town of Salinda, which was stubbornly defended. After a heavy

Continued on second page.

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